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General and complete disarmament

Letter dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith to you the report of the United Nations-sponsored non-governmental expert group meeting on ways and means of strengthening Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status, held in Sapporo, Japan, on 5 and 6 September 2001 (see annexes I, II and III).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

(Signed) Jargalsaikhany **Enkhsaikhan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex I to the letter dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Ways and means of strengthening Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status: report of the United Nations-sponsored Expert Group Meeting

Sapporo, Japan, 5-6 September 2001

Initial considerations

1. The experts started their deliberations by addressing three questions:
 - (a) Does Mongolia currently have internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free status?
 - (b) If it does, how has it been expressed legally?
 - (c) If it does not, what could be done to internationalize its status?
2. It was noted that Mongolia had signed an INFCIRC/153 safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and was discussing signing the Additional Protocol. However, these actions implemented its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons rather than the additional obligations implied by nuclear-weapon-free status.
3. It was also noted that the lack of a border with any of the States in the proposed Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone made it politically impossible to acquire such status through this route.
4. Although Mongolia had passed domestic legislation to implement its nuclear-weapon-free status, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, the five nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, had felt unable to comment on that, as they regarded it as a purely domestic matter.
5. It was also noted that doubts existed over whether a United Nations Security Council resolution, or a statement by its President, constituted a legally binding instrument in that context.
6. The experts therefore accepted that Mongolia did not currently have internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free status, and that they should focus their efforts on identifying options through which it could achieve such status.

The unique character of any legal agreement on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status

7. It was pointed out that any internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free status for Mongolia would be without precedent, in that it would cover its landlocked territory alone and not that of its two neighbouring States, China and the Russian Federation. That was because any restrictions on the movement or basing of

their nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapon systems, including within their border areas, was extremely unlikely to be acceptable to them. That was unlike any of the five existing nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties, where the territory of all the parties or potential parties were within the zone.

8. Any legal instrument to recognize Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status would therefore have two classes of State with differing duties and obligations. Mongolia, as a nuclear-weapon-free State, would need to commit itself not to allow its territory to be used for the stationing, storage or transit of nuclear explosive devices (and possibly also their delivery systems, namely, nuclear-weapon systems). China, the Russian Federation (and possibly the other nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to avoid discrimination among those States) would have to commit themselves not to use or seek to use Mongolian territory for the stationing, storage or transit of nuclear explosive devices or nuclear-weapon systems.

The elements of a legally binding international instrument recognizing Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status

9. In addressing the type of diplomatic process that might produce agreement to give international recognition to Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, the experts recognized that answers would first need to be provided for several linked questions:

(a) What would be the nature and scope of the commitments contained in the legal instrument providing recognition, and would it, as suggested above, discriminate between those of Mongolia and the relevant nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

(b) How many States would be involved in the legal instrument: China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation alone; China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation as the parties to the instrument, with the other nuclear-weapon States making similar commitments in a linked protocol; Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as parties; or some other combination of States and Mongolia?

(c) What type of legal instrument would be involved: a treaty; a treaty plus a protocol; a protocol to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, a memorandum of understanding; two parallel bilateral instruments one between Mongolia and China and one between Mongolia and the Russian Federation; a trilateral instrument between Mongolia, China and the Russian Federation; or a multilateral instrument between Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

(d) What duties and obligations other than non-stationing, storage and transit of nuclear explosive devices and/or nuclear-weapon systems would be involved: unconditional or conditional negative and/or positive security assurances; nuclear waste non-dumping commitments; commitments not to test nuclear devices; commitments of a similar nature related to other weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and/or conventional forces and armaments?

(e) What verification/non-compliance/assurance provisions would the legal instrument contain: none (as in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin

Weapons and on Their Destruction); challenge inspections in relation to Mongolian territory by China and the Russian Federation (and other nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty?); fact-finding arrangements as in the South-East Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone; or regular meetings of a compliance commission?

Recommendations: alternative models of international nuclear-weapon-free status legal instruments

10. Discussions among the experts led to the emergence of two possible polar types of nuclear-weapon-free status legal instrument that might be applicable in the case of Mongolia:

(a) A minimalist model, which might only consist of commitments (made between China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation) on non-stationing, storage and transit of nuclear explosive devices on Mongolian territory;

(b) A maximalist model, which would cover a wide range of Mongolian security threats, and contain extensive provisions in areas such as security assurances; the testing of nuclear explosive devices; the dumping of nuclear waste; other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems; conventional military capabilities; and non-military threats.

11. It was recognized that between those two extremes were many combinations and possibilities whose attractiveness would depend on the objectives and interests of the State parties.

12. A minimalist legal instrument recognizing Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status might consist of:

(a) A preamble setting out Mongolia's aims in seeking such an instrument;

(b) An operational paragraph in which Mongolia would commit itself to prevent/not to allow the stationing, storage or transit of nuclear explosive devices on or across its territory;

(c) An operational paragraph in which China and the Russian Federation would commit themselves not to station, store or transit their nuclear explosive devices across the territory of Mongolia, or seek to do so;

(d) Operative paragraphs on, inter alia, duration, termination, definitions, entry into force.

13. A possible maximalist legal instrument recognizing Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status might involve:

(a) A preamble similar to paragraph 12 above;

(b) An operational paragraph in which Mongolia would commit itself not to allow the stationing, storage or transit of foreign troops and equipment, and nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems on or across its territory;

(c) An operational paragraph in which the five nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty would commit themselves not to station,

store or transit their troops and equipment and nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems on or across Mongolian territory;

(d) Operative paragraphs on the non-testing of nuclear devices on Mongolian soil;

(e) Operative paragraphs on the non-dumping of nuclear waste on Mongolian soil;

(f) Operative paragraphs on the creation of verification and non-compliance mechanisms in relation to the instrument;

(g) Operative paragraphs on, inter alia, duration, termination, definitions, entry into force.

Conclusions

14. The view was put forward that if Mongolia wished to have its nuclear-weapon-free status expressed in a legal form, it might best do so in a rapid and simple manner by concentrating on a minimalist, focused agreement with China and the Russian Federation.

15. It was also pointed out that a more comprehensive agreement covering other weapons of mass destruction, delivery systems and conventional forces and armaments would avoid some of the negative resonances with past and present debates over nuclear-weapon-free zones and spaces that were perceived to exist by some member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, while generating the desired effects in the nuclear area. However, such an agreement would possibly take longer to negotiate and involve more complex negotiations.

Annex II to the letter dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Mongolia's proposal

1. Make reference to the Basic elements that was proposed to P5^a in 1999.
2. To welcome and support Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status as a unilateral measure to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons on its territory, bearing in mind its unique conditions, as a concrete contribution to promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation and a practical contribution to promoting stability and predictability in the Non-Proliferation Treaty regime.
3. To recognize that the Law of Mongolia on its nuclear-weapon-free status, adopted on 3 February 2000 by the State Great Hural of Mongolia, can be a basis for Mongolia's further consultation with P5.
4. United Nations General Assembly resolutions 53/77 D and 55/33 S, adopted without a vote, provide Mongolia and other Member States with useful guidelines for the promotion of Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status on the international level.
5. The need to work on a legally binding instrument on Mongolia's status.
6. In accordance with the General Assembly resolution:
 - (a) To respect Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy and its nuclear-weapon-free status;
 - (b) To refrain from the threat or use of force, including that of nuclear weapons, against the territorial integrity and political independence of Mongolia.
7. To find the appropriate ad hoc mechanism of verification of compliance with Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status.
8. To find the appropriate security arrangement to make Mongolia's security and nuclear-weapon-free status an important element of a regional or subregional arrangement.
9. To support Mongolia's good neighbourly and balanced relations with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability.

^a The five nuclear-weapon States that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

Annex III to the letter dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

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Item 120 of the preliminary list*

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 56/243 of 24 December 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the information contained in the annexes to his report on the application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations (A/55/789).

2. That report had been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 55/5 A of 26 October 2000, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in order to ensure the sound financing of the Organization, to review the implications of the calculation of assessed contributions in arrears for the purpose of the application of Article 19 of the Charter at the beginning of each calendar year and at the beginning of the financial peacekeeping period on 1 July of each year, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, and decided, subject to the outcome of negotiations in the Assembly on the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions thereon, at the main part of its fifty-sixth session and subject to further decision on its implementation by the Assembly, to compare arrears with the amount actually assessed and payable for the preceding two full years for the purpose of the application of Article 19 of the Charter.

3. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, the current procedures for the application of Article 19 involve a comparison at the beginning of each year of outstanding assessed contributions for each Member State with its total "gross" assessments (i.e., without adjustment for its share of estimated income from staff assessment) for the previous two years. For most Member States, gross assessments exceed the assessed amounts actually payable — what have become known as "net" assessments.

* A/57/50.



4. The outcome in 2000 of the current procedures for the application of Article 19 and, for illustrative purposes, the outcome with a biannual application of Article 19 and/or a comparison of outstanding assessed contributions of Member States with their total net assessments for the previous two years is summarized in annex I to the previous report. Those figures are updated in annex I to the present report by the application of the same parameters to the figures for assessments, payments and arrears in 2001.

5. In annex II.A to the previous report, gross and net assessments, payments and credits applied and amounts outstanding during the period from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2000 are listed for Member States that fell or would have fallen under the provisions of Article 19 in 2000 under either the current procedures for its application or the alternatives reflected in annex I. Annex II.A to the present report presents the corresponding figures for the period from 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2001. Annex II.B to the previous report shows the calculation of the minimum amounts payable by the same Member States to avoid the application of Article 19 on 1 January, 1 July and 31 December 2000 under the current and alternative procedures reflected in annex I. Annex II.B to the present report updates this information by providing the corresponding figures for 2001. The annexes to the present report include information on Member States permitted to vote by specific decisions of the General Assembly under the provisions of Article 19. They do not reflect the arrears of the former Yugoslavia, which ceased to be a Member of the Organization upon the admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 1 November 2000.

6. As pointed out earlier, in analysing the results of this illustrative information, it should be recalled that the underlying pattern of contributions reflected in the tables occurred under the current procedures for the application of Article 19 and may have been affected by it. Had a system of semi-annual calculations been in place in 2001 or had calculations been made on a "net-to-net" basis, the pattern of payments, and hence the number of countries falling under Article 19, might very well have been different.

7. The report of the Secretary-General was duly considered by the Committee on Contributions at its sixty-first session. The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee are contained in its report.¹

Notes

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/56/11), sect. III.A.*

Annex I

Summary of alternatives for the application of Article 19 in 2001

(Amounts in United States dollars)

	<i>Gross-net comparison</i>		<i>Net-net comparison</i>	
	<i>Annual calculation^a</i>	<i>Biannual calculation</i>	<i>Annual calculation</i>	<i>Biannual calculation</i>
Number of countries under Article 19 on 1 January	45	45	53	53
Minimum amount payable	40 612 000	40 612 000	49 698 877	49 698 877
Number of countries under Article 19 on 1 July	17	48	31	57
Minimum amount payable	28 592 677	107 702 939	29 915 049	118 622 887
Number of countries under Article 19 on 31 December	14	32	22	35
Minimum amount payable	28 268 142	38 358 392	28 894 317	41 041 687

^a Current approach.

Annex II.A

Gross and net assessments, payments and credits applied and amounts outstanding from 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2001

Member State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Gross assessments 1/1/99-31/12/00	Net assessments 1/1/99-31/12/00	Gross assessments 1/1/99-30/6/01	Net assessments 1/1/99-30/6/01	Amount remaining outstanding due and payable at 1/1/01	Amount remaining outstanding due and payable at 1/1/01	Payments and credits utilized 1/1-1/1/01	Payments and credits utilized 1/1-31/12/01
Alghanistan	87 455	76 809	162 183	141 648	135 100	165 960	64 386	499
Antigua and Barbuda	58 261	51 174	60 833	53 549	80 895	63 507	42 686	5 332
Armenia	271 523	239 866	153 741	138 741	624 454	271 256	382 905	1 825
Azerbaijan	526 525	464 931	299 906	261 658	501 572	519 150	41 371	3 364
Belarus*	2 232 943	1 975 695	1 427 454	1 286 068	3 559 655	3 588 683	1 670 043	2 688 937
Benin	58 261	51 174	60 804	53 364	30 217	55 310	-	30 217
Bolivia	226 554	200 917	257 950	229 518	174 800	285 802	-	85 099
Brazil	47 575 180	42 189 831	62 700 836	55 634 831	47 549 364	72 812 417	5 471 362	29 401 467
Burkina Faso	58 261	51 174	60 804	53 364	81 792	33 836	73 049	314
Burundi	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	200 834	76 818	126 564	157
Cape Verde	59 205	52 120	47 346	42 039	69 563	71 940	10 400	313
Central African Republic	29 199	25 658	30 322	26 797	315 081	327 629	-	157
Chad	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	41 171	41 609	12 110	154
Comoros	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	807 609	751 309	68 848	157
Congo	97 076	86 087	73 033	65 663	135 202	61 711	88 343	940
Costa Rica	517 662	459 063	616 042	547 650	283 700	540 517	-	329 126
Czech Republic	547 091	484 412	433 031	388 040	962 398	658 384	417 171	4 618
Democratic Republic of the Congo	226 554	200 917	195 941	175 461	328 845	260 790	125 000	2 441
Dominican Republic of the	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	41 120	28 668	25 000	157
Dominica	29 143	25 604	30 359	26 738	41 101	41 689	12 000	159
Dominican Republic	485 321	430 383	643 238	570 685	376 264	682 694	10 343	260 940
Ecuador	647 198	573 951	770 090	684 609	657 454	753 419	250 058	687 870
Gabon	485 542	430 508	504 161	449 460	517 693	523 587	189 624	505 191
Gambia	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	41 109	41 603	12 054	41 954
Georgia	412 349	363 468	230 120	207 015	7 188 001	6 958 584	300 000	2 218
Guatemala	582 399	516 477	782 638	676 771	624 378	714 334	282 091	146 613

Member State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Gross assessments 1999-2000	Net assessments 1999-2000	Gross assessments 1999-2000	Net assessments 1999-2000	Amount outstanding due and payable at 1999	Amount outstanding due and payable at 1999	Payments and credits utilized 1999-2000	Payments and credits utilized 1999-2000
Guinea	87 400	76 736	90 916	80 043	106 903	144 551	-	148 720
Guinea-Bissau	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	433 906	466 434	-	157
Haiti	58 261	51 174	60 604	53 364	78 377	83 270	20 480	20 714
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3 704 616	3 052 992	7 048 536	6 256 012	3 680 753	9 542 854	620 570	50 794
Iraq	1 236 514	1 094 142	2 596 886	2 296 873	13 556 625	14 972 113	310 285	10 955
Kazakhstan	1 831 497	1 620 846	1 296 883	1 252 167	1 783 962	1 602 233	544 511	531 011
Kenya	226 442	200 808	257 036	229 504	123 074	233 942	134	38 415
Kyrgyzstan	225 155	199 365	133 678	120 816	320 424	336 074	540	1 818
Latvian People's Democratic Republic	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	29 337	29 810	16 075	682
Liberia	64 733	57 403	53 812	48 238	1 086 881	1 121 231	-	630
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 135 423	3 665 805	3 426 697	3 070 750	6 892 045	5 074 356	2 777 386	1 079 837
Lithuania	593 730	525 238	562 130	501 043	388 804	537 595	87 843	622 827
Madagascar	87 400	76 736	90 916	80 043	114 926	111 874	40 700	55 386
Mauritania	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	41 056	41 604	12 000	157
Mongolia	64 733	57 403	53 857	48 278	69 281	68 635	15 036	71 992
Nicaragua	32 490	28 825	34 686	30 911	59 262	3 589	69 606	312
Niger	58 261	51 174	46 354	41 048	361 136	373 913	-	318
Peru	3 154 858	2 800 044	3 746 250	3 332 689	3 138 018	4 735 103	51 714	193 435
Republic of Moldova	447 328	395 210	235 113	212 775	3 256 538	3 127 951	160 132	2 991
Saint Lucia	29 143	25 604	44 656	39 097	41 016	47 732	18 231	21 104
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29 143	25 604	30 359	26 738	41 107	441	53 254	156
Samoa	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	25 717	27 922	10 343	157
Sao Tome and Principe	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	584 278	596 826	-	157
Seychelles	58 261	51 174	60 878	53 610	219 405	244 744	-	182 220
Sierra Leone	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	41 116	41 653	12 011	9 017
Somalia	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	985 641	998 189	-	157
Swaziland	64 733	57 403	69 316	61 755	42 253	70 118	2	51 196
Syrian Arab Republic	2 072 034	1 837 661	2 481 583	2 206 023	1 418 675	2 518 724	20 686	2 420 711
Tajikistan	144 889	128 306	93 759	84 541	2 294 326	2 159 666	149 970	116 281
Tonga	19 147	17 347	33 677	30 085	17 486	23 466	6 608	1 655
Turkmenistan	225 155	199 305	164 588	147 759	279 134	268 271	54 036	1 855
Ukraine ^b	8 084 609	7 166 110	4 676 040	4 223 687	13 446 957	10 541 054	11 659 175	1 021 572
United Republic of Tanzania	87 455	76 809	105 176	92 368	61 603	101 226	10 343	59 314

Member State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Gross assessments 1/1/99-31/12/00	Net assessments 1/1/99-31/12/00	Gross assessments 1/7/99-30/6/01	Net assessments 1/7/99-30/6/01	Amount outstanding due and payable at 1/1/01	Amount outstanding due and payable at 1/7/01	Payments and credits utilized 1/1-1/7/01	Payments and credits utilized 1/7-31/12/01
United States of America	1 624 504 549	1 624 499 358	1 898 902 313	1 898 901 934	1 320 583 799	1 952 684 621	64 398 084	1 573 151 523
Uruguay	1 552 812	1 377 026	2 079 986	1 845 050	1 364 312	2 210 677	186 171	514 281
Uzbekistan	994 748	879 943	668 178	600 848	1 979 774	2 025 712	113 754	7 735
Vanuatu	29 143	25 604	30 314	26 698	37 055	41 603	8 000	5 157
Viet Nam	226 773	201 130	366 173	323 860	216 446	266 618	155 142	37 651

^a The amounts outstanding for Belarus on 1 January and 1 July 2001 exclude an amount of \$44,383,457 in respect of peacekeeping arrears issued before 1996, in accordance with General Assembly decision 49/470.

^b The amounts outstanding for Ukraine exclude amounts of \$173,218,108 on 1 January and \$167,155,377 on 1 July 2001 in respect of peacekeeping arrears issued before 1996, in accordance with General Assembly decision 49/470.

Annex II.B

Calculation of the minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 on 1 January, 1 July and 31 December 2001, using the current approach and variants

Member State	at 1 January				at 1 July				at 31 December			
	Annual		Biannual		Annual		Biannual		Annual		Biannual	
	Gross-net E-A	Net-net E-B	Gross-net (E-A) - G	Net-net (E-B) - G	Gross-net F-C	Net-net F-D	Gross-net (E-A) - (G+H)	Net-net (E-B) - (G+H)	Gross-net (F-C) - H	Net-net (F-D) - H	Gross-net (F-C) - H	Net-net (F-D) - H
Afghanistan	47 645	58 291	(20 741)	(10 093)	3 777	24 312	(21 240)	(10 594)	3 278	23 813	3 278	23 813
Antigua and Barbuda	22 634	29 721	(20 052)	(12 945)	2 674	9 938	(25 384)	(18 297)	(2 658)	4 606	(2 658)	4 606
Armenia	352 931	364 588	(29 974)	1 483	117 515	132 515	(31 799)	(42)	115 690	130 690	115 690	130 690
Azerbaijan	(24 953)	36 641	(66 324)	(4 730)	229 244	257 492	(69 688)	(8 094)	225 880	254 128	225 880	254 128
Belarus*	1 326 112	1 583 360	(343 931)	(86 683)	2 161 229	2 302 615	(3 032 848)	(2 775 620)	(527 704)	(386 322)	(527 704)	(386 322)
Benin	(28 044)	(20 957)	(28 044)	(20 957)	(5 294)	1 946	(58 261)	(51 174)	(35 511)	(28 271)	(35 511)	(28 271)
Bolivia	(51 754)	(26 117)	(51 754)	(26 117)	27 852	56 284	(136 853)	(111 216)	(57 247)	(28 815)	(57 247)	(28 815)
Brazil	(25 816)	5 359 513	(5 497 178)	(111 849)	10 111 581	17 177 586	(34 898 645)	(29 513 316)	(19 289 886)	(12 223 881)	(19 289 886)	(12 223 881)
Burkina Faso	23 531	30 618	(49 518)	(42 431)	(26 768)	(19 528)	(49 832)	(42 745)	(27 082)	(19 842)	(27 082)	(19 842)
Burundi	171 691	175 230	35 127	38 666	46 504	50 120	34 970	38 509	46 347	49 963	46 347	49 963
Cape Verde	10 358	17 443	(42)	7 043	24 594	29 901	(355)	6 730	24 281	29 588	24 281	29 588
Central African Republic	285 882	289 423	285 882	289 423	297 307	300 922	285 725	289 266	297 150	300 765	297 150	300 765
Chad	12 028	15 567	(82)	3 457	11 295	14 911	(236)	3 303	11 141	14 757	11 141	14 757
Comoros	778 466	782 005	709 618	713 157	720 995	724 611	709 461	713 000	720 838	724 454	720 838	724 454
Congo	38 126	49 115	(50 217)	(39 228)	(11 322)	(3 952)	(51 157)	(40 168)	(12 262)	(4 892)	(12 262)	(4 892)
Costa Rica	(233 962)	(175 363)	(233 962)	(175 363)	(55 525)	12 867	(563 088)	(504 489)	(384 651)	(316 259)	(384 651)	(316 259)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	415 307	477 986	(1 864)	60 815	225 353	270 344	(6 482)	56 197	220 735	265 726	220 735	265 726
Democratic Republic of the Congo	102 291	127 928	(22 709)	2 928	64 849	85 329	(25 350)	287	62 208	82 688	62 208	82 688
Djibouti	11 977	15 516	(13 023)	(9 484)	(1 646)	1 970	(13 180)	(9 641)	(1 803)	1 813	(1 803)	1 813
Dominica	11 958	15 497	(42)	3 497	11 330	14 951	(201)	3 338	11 171	14 792	11 171	14 792
Dominican Republic	(109 057)	(54 119)	(119 400)	(64 462)	39 456	112 009	(380 340)	(325 402)	(221 484)	(148 931)	(221 484)	(148 931)

Member State	at 1 January			at 1 July			at 31 December		
	Annual			Annual			Annual		
	Gross-net E-A	Net-net E-B	Gross-net (E-A) - G	Net-net (E-B) - G	Gross-net P-C	Net-net P-D	Gross-net (E-A) - (G+H)	Net-net (E-B) - (G+H)	Gross-net (P-C) - H
Ecuador	10 256	83 503	(239 802)	(166 555)	(16 679)	68 810	(927 672)	(854 425)	(704 549)
Gabon	32 151	87 095	(157 473)	(102 529)	19 426	74 127	(662 664)	(607 720)	(485 765)
Gambia	11 966	15 505	(88)	3 451	11 289	14 905	(42 042)	(38 503)	(30 665)
Georgia	6 775 652	6 824 533	6 475 652	6 524 533	6 728 464	6 751 569	6 473 434	6 522 315	6 726 246
Guatemala	41 979	107 901	(240 112)	(174 100)	(48 304)	37 563	(386 725)	(320 803)	(194 917)
Guinea	19 503	30 147	19 503	30 147	53 635	64 568	(129 217)	(118 573)	(95 085)
Guinea-Bissau	424 763	428 302	424 763	428 302	436 140	439 756	424 606	428 145	435 983
Haiti	20 316	27 403	(84)	7 083	22 666	29 906	(20 798)	(13 711)	1 852
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	(23 863)	627 761	(644 433)	7 191	1 494 318	2 286 842	(695 227)	(43 603)	1 443 524
Iraq	12 320 111	12 462 483	12 009 826	12 152 198	12 375 227	12 685 240	11 998 871	12 141 243	12 364 272
Kazakhstan	(47 535)	163 116	(642 046)	(431 395)	204 432	350 066	(1 175 057)	(962 406)	(325 579)
Kenya	(103 368)	(77 734)	(103 502)	(77 868)	(23 994)	4 438	(141 917)	(116 283)	(62 409)
Kyrgyzstan	5 260	121 119	94 659	120 539	202 396	215 258	92 871	118 721	200 578
Lao People's Democratic Republic	194	3 733	(15 881)	(12 342)	(4 504)	(888)	(16 563)	(13 024)	(5 186)
Liberia	1 042 148	1 049 478	1 042 148	1 049 478	1 067 419	1 072 993	1 041 318	1 048 848	1 066 789
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 756 622	3 226 240	(20 764)	448 854	1 647 659	2 003 606	(1 100 601)	(630 983)	567 822
Lithuania	(204 926)	(136 434)	(292 769)	(224 277)	(24 535)	36 552	(915 596)	(847 104)	(647 362)
Madagascar	27 526	38 170	(13 174)	(2 510)	20 938	31 831	(68 560)	(57 916)	(34 428)
Mauritania	11 913	15 452	(87)	3 452	11 200	14 906	(244)	3 285	11 133
Mongolia	4 548	11 878	(10 488)	(3 158)	14 778	20 357	(82 480)	(75 150)	(57 214)
Nicaragua	26 772	30 437	(42 834)	(39 169)	(31 097)	(27 322)	(43 146)	(39 481)	(31 409)
Niger	302 875	309 962	302 875	309 962	327 559	332 865	302 557	309 644	327 241
Peru	(16 840)	337 974	(68 554)	286 260	988 853	1 402 414	(261 989)	92 825	795 418
Republic of Moldova	2 809 210	2 861 328	2 649 078	2 701 196	2 892 838	2 915 176	2 646 087	2 698 205	2 889 847
Saint Lucia	11 873	15 412	(6 358)	(2 819)	3 076	8 635	(27 462)	(23 923)	(18 028)

Member State	at 1 January			at 1 July			at 31 December		
	Annual			Biannual			Annual		
	Gross-net E-A	Net-net E-B	Gross-net (E-A) - G	Net-net (E-B) - G	Gross-net F-C	Net-net F-D	Gross-net (E-A) - (G+H)	Net-net (E-B) - (G+H)	Gross-net (F-C) - H
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	11 964 (3 426)	15 503 113	(41 290) (13 769)	(37 751) (10 230)	(29 918) (2 392)	(26 297) 1 224	(41 446) (13 926)	(37 907) (10 387)	(30 074) (2 549)
Samoa									
Sao Tome and Principe	555 135	558 674	555 135	558 674	566 512	570 128	554 978	558 517	566 355
Seychelles	161 144	168 231	161 144	168 231	183 866	191 134	(21 076)	(13 989)	1 646
Sierra Leone	11 973	15 512	(38)	3 501	11 339	14 955	(9 055)	(5 516)	2 322
Somalia	956 498	960 037	956 498	960 037	967 875	971 491	956 341	959 880	967 718
Swaziland	(22 480)	(15 150)	(22 482)	(15 152)	802	8 363	(73 678)	(66 348)	(50 394)
Syrian Arab Republic	(653 359)	(418 986)	(674 045)	(439 672)	37 141	312 701	(3 094 756)	(2 860 383)	(2 383 570)
Tajikistan	2 149 437	2 166 020	1 999 467	2 016 050	2 065 907	2 075 125	1 883 186	1 899 769	1 949 626
Tonga	(1 661)	139	(8 269)	(6 469)	(10 211)	(6 619)	(8 434)	(6 634)	(10 376)
Turkmenistan	53 979	79 829	(57)	25 793	103 683	120 512	(1 912)	23 938	101 828
Ukraine ^a	5 362 348	6 280 847	(6 296 827)	(5 378 328)	5 865 014	6 317 367	(7 318 399)	(6 399 900)	4 843 442
United Republic of Tanzania	(25 852)	(15 206)	(36 195)	(25 549)	(3 950)	8 858	(95 509)	(84 863)	(63 264)
United States of America	(303 920 750)	(303 915 559)	(368 318 834)	(368 313 643)	53 782 308	53 782 687	(1 941 470 357)	(1 941 465 166)	(1 519 369 215)
Uruguay	(188 500)	(12 714)	(374 671)	(198 885)	130 691	365 627	(888 952)	(713 166)	(383 590)
Uzbekistan	985 026	1 099 831	871 272	986 077	1 357 534	1 424 864	863 537	978 342	1 349 799
Vanuatu	7 912	11 451	(88)	3 451	11 289	14 905	(5 245)	(1 706)	6 132
Viet Nam	(10 327)	15 316	(165 469)	(139 826)	(99 555)	(57 242)	(203 120)	(177 477)	(137 206)

^a The amounts outstanding for Belarus on 1 January and 1 July 2001 exclude an amount of \$44,383,457 in respect of peacekeeping arrears issued before 1996, in accordance with General Assembly decision 49/470.

^b The amounts outstanding for Ukraine exclude amounts of \$173,218,108 on 1 January and \$167,155,377 on 1 July 2001 in respect of peacekeeping arrears issued before 1996, in accordance with General Assembly decision 49/470.